

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1868.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

Under the head of "Democratic Extravagance," the expiring Alleghenian undertakes to convince the tax-payers of Cambria county that they suffer dreadfully from local extravagance. It is to us "passing strange" that the Alleghenian should live out its time without referring to this subject, and take it up in its last breathing. We shall not, however, assuage its motives, after its own lips are closed, because that would be ungenerous. We shall, however, briefly notice the charge.

We agree with the Alleghenian that no population is required to labor harder to secure a competence than the people of Cambria county. They literally earn their bread by "the sweat of the brow." And we agree that there is no population more onerously taxed.

1. There is the Radical National tax. It assails us wherever we go—whatever we do. It meets us in the morning when we arise, accompanies us to the table, follows us in the labors of the day; nor can we escape its horrors until our eyes are closed in sleep. When we perform our ablutions we find a revenue stamp on our toilet soap; at our breakfast we have the consolation of knowing that every mouthful we eat is taxed; we get our cigar only by destroying a revenue stamp on our cigar box; we light it by a match, on every box of which a revenue stamp is pasted; and so on through the day. If we wish to transfer our property we are taxed for it; if we give a note to pay an honest debt, we are taxed for it; if we receive an honest debt we must pay a tax for receiving it; if we put our money in bank for safe-keeping we are taxed for it; if we draw it out, we are taxed for it. In Democratic times we paid a National tax on nothing—in Radical times we pay it on everything.

2. Our Radical State tax, though in part necessary and paid ungrudgingly, adds grievously to the burthens of our people.

3. The Radical Bounty tax is another source of oppression, though only partial in its operation.

4. The County tax, though sufficiently burthensome, is paid most willingly, because the people lay it on themselves for their own benefit. It is to the county tax, so far as Cambria county is concerned, that the strictures in the Alleghenian are intended to apply. Two of the agricultural counties are referred to as much less extravagant than Cambria, without taking into consideration the local causes affecting the result. Indiana, a purely agricultural county, is cited. Can you imagine how the adjoining county of Armstrong, where the population is less than that of Cambria, and where the expenses are much greater. Armstrong, like Cambria, is a great manufacturing county. Armstrong has the Great Western Iron Works—Cambria has the Cambria Iron Works.

Besides, it is unfair to take up a specific year alone. The expenses of the Buser and Howser homicide entered into the expenses of last year. Cambria county expended thousands in this prosecution of criminals from the radical county of Allegheny.

The item of counsel fees is about half made up of services in proceedings instituted by the Cambria Iron Company resisting payment of the ordinary taxes assessed against them, the agent of the Company having asserted, as we are informed, that they had "plenty of counsel, and wanted to give them something to do."

It is well known that in Blair county the Poor House is erected on a fine, fertile farm, and might be made almost self-supporting. Here the Poor House is on a sterile farm, and the paupers must be cared for mainly by taxation. While thus showing the unfairness of the charge contained in the Alleghenian we do not pretend to say that the utmost that has been saved to the people of Cambria county. Her officers have been liberal in bringing offenders to justice, and in exonerations where poverty required and the law permitted it. But that wasteful extravagance exists we emphatically deny.

S. P. A.—The World of a recent date says that a momentous circumstance happened in Philadelphia the day previous. The "roody-loll" hoisted a flag. On the folds thereof appeared the letters S. P. A. And so under the lead of Colonel Farnoy, or General Geary, or some other mighty man of war, marches forth the Small Potato Army. S. P. A. is the counter-sign, and the watchword. Put nose and reconstructed Americans of African descent on guard to-night.

A brother of Owen Lovejoy is stamping New Hampshire in behalf of the Democrats. So are John Quincy Adams and Parker Pillsbury.

Articles of Impeachment.

The committee appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to prepare articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, reported on Saturday. The articles are ten in number. Six of them are based on alleged violations of the tenure-of-office bill, and four on what are declared to be an indictable offense, conspiracy against the United States, as set forth in the conspiracy act of 1861. The tenth article is based upon what is called the President's attempt to induce General Emory, in command at Washington, to obey his orders without having them transmitted through General Grant. A careful reading of the articles will disclose the tenets of the whole proceeding. The President is charged with having committed a "high crime and misdemeanor" for following in the footsteps of all his predecessors, from Washington to Buchanan. No one of the illustrious men who occupied the Presidential chair, previous to the advent of Radicalism, ever entertained an idea that he could not remove the members of his cabinet. No lawyer, during the same period, ever hinted that such a construction could or should be put upon the Constitution. The line of practice was unbroken. And yet because Andrew Johnson removed the Secretary of War, and appointed General Thomas in his place, and interposed in such a shape as to be reached by the Supreme Court, if the managers of the Radical party wished a decision upon the same, he is charged with having committed a "high crime and misdemeanor," and articles of impeachment preferred against him. The attempt to fix the crime of conspiracy upon the Chief Magistrate is too ridiculous to merit a serious reply, and the evidence of the officers examined as to the tenth article shows clearly that the President, at no time, attempted to induce General Emory or any other officer to obey his orders without having them sent through General Grant. But if he had, is not the President, by the express provisions of the Constitution, Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the United States, and does his acting in accord with his duties as laid down in that instrument, constitute just grounds for impeachment? Just, fair men will say so; but the partisans who file the "Hump" Congress now assembled are determined to usurp all power in the country, and hence they have preferred articles against the President for his devotion to the Constitution, and ask the Senate to try him upon this spurious bill of indictment. The articles will, we suppose, be adopted substantially in the shape reported. When presented to the Senate, then comes the mockery of a trial in that branch of the Federal Legislature. The Radical jurors have expressed an opinion upon the case. They voted for the tenure-of-office bill, and when it was vetoed by the President on the ground of offending against the provisions of the Constitution, they passed it again over the objections of the Executive. Such being the state of the facts, how can these Senators act as impartial jurors in a case where one of the leading points is the constitutionality of the bill in question, and the main offense charged upon the President an infraction of its provisions? Surely, a principle which prevents a man from sitting on a jury who has openly proclaimed his opinion upon the case to be tried and determined in a court of law, should not be violated on such a momentous occasion as the trial of the President of the United States for "high crimes and misdemeanors." And yet it will be Senators who have over and over again expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the Chief Magistrate will act, and vote, and speak, and the man who is to fill the White House in case the arraigned party is found guilty, will take a full hand in the iniquitous proceeding. These are the surroundings of this impeachment case. It is a vile plot, hatched by traitors for the purpose of deposing the constitutional head of the government and placing a usurper in his place, and the articles of impeachment are the initiatory steps in that direction.—[Phila. Age.

THE PURSE AND THE SWORD.—The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. All officers of the army, therefore, not even excepting General Grant, are subordinate to him and subject absolutely to his authority. When Mr. Johnson suspended Stanton and ordered General Grant to occupy the War Department, ad interim, Grant obeyed, and he, at least, is stopped by his own act from denying the right of the President to put an army officer of proper rank at the head of that Department. Subsequently, Congress, by resolution, reinstated Stanton and turned Grant out. The President next directed Stanton to vacate the office of Secretary of War, and ordered General Thomas to take possession of it, ad interim. Thomas was bound to obey the order of the President by the express words of his commission, and also by the very letter of the Constitution, which he was sworn to support. In the execution of his duty, however, he was arrested and held to answer before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a violation of an act of Congress, entitled the "Tenure of Office Bill." Now, this state of facts shows distinctly two things, to wit: 1st, that Congress has practically undertaken to annul by arbitrary resolution a plain Constitutional provision giving the Executive supreme command of the army; and, secondly, that if this usurpation is acquiesced in by the Courts and the people, the whole military power of the nation will be really in possession of a revolutionary cabal in Congress, in violation of the Constitution, and the purse and the sword be united in the same hands. Under these conditions, legislative despotism is inevitable!—[Sav. Mercury.

Ashtabula, Ohio, it is said, had a storm of black snow the other day. We would more readily believe the statement if it had been in Oberlin.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A girl, aged thirteen years, named Susan Trout, died in Columbus Ohio, on Sunday, from lockjaw, caused by over exertion while skating.

A young lady somnambulist in St. Louis attempted to enact in her sleep the tragedy of a novel she had read in her waking hours, by stabbing her sister with a table knife.

By a machine for making pins, recently completed by a firm in Hartford, Connecticut, it is said that between eighty and ninety million pins can be made in a day of ten hours.

The latest musical sensation in New York State is a young woman of Latvia, who plays two airs with her right hand, one with her left, and sings a fourth, simultaneously. Blind Tom is eclipsed.

A man of Nashua, N. H., has invented a machine that will shear a sheep in three minutes. But the local rascals of the State have invented a system of government which besets the whole American people in a little more than that time.

Three of the oldest and most extensively known of the citizens of Pennsylvania, died on Tuesday last, viz: Gen. Geo. A. McCull, of Delaware county, Gen. Wm. Robinson, Jr., of Pittsburgh, and Clamor Frederick Hagedorn, German Consul in Philadelphia.

Samuel Wiser, of Peoria, Ill., married a young lady last September, and on the 10th inst. informed her that the priest who officiated was a showmaker friend of his who was engaged for the occasion, and that she, therefore, was no wife. Mrs. Wiser sees for \$10,000 damages.

James Gavish, switch-tender on the Pacific Railroad, while making up a coal train, was thrown from a car, near Warrenton, Missouri, on Monday evening, and fell across the track; six cars passed over his body, and severed it in twain, yet the man lived and suffered nearly an hour.

A Washington dispatch says: A Congressional investigation might develop the fact that Mr. Stanton, after his removal, positively agreed with General Grant that if he would relinquish his office as Secretary of War ad interim, he, Stanton, on regaining his position, would immediately resign.

Ten years ago a man was nearly killed by a mob on suspicion of incendiarism in Lakeside, Ohio. Ever since that time he has been using every effort to bring to justice the persons who nearly suffocated him by hanging. True bills have lately been found against four persons for being concerned in the affair. One of them is the Sheriff of the county.

An enterprising and ingenious Illinoiser of the romantic name of Wiggins, had seven young women under promise of marriage to him in the same village at the same time, two of them being sisters, and in each case had anticipated his marital privileges. He departed between two days, and at present there are seven young dames Wiggins in search of a fugitive father.

The New York Herald says: It has been reported that the late Secretary of War ad interim, and sent over to the War Department with an order to remove Stanton, the order would have been carried out on scientific principles; but Mr. Johnson, desirous to his knowledge of men, has seldom hit the Napoleonic idea of "the right man in the right place."

Isaac N. Haynie, Adjutant General of Illinois, has despatched a telegram to John A. Logan, begging him to "stand by Stanton to the end," and pledges himself to stand by him. This Chicago Times observes that "if some Haynie and some Logan, in 1861, proposed to stand by Davis to the end; and only changed their standing when they discovered that the other side was more likely to win in the end."

The Senate consists of forty-three Rads and two Democrats. By a provision of the Constitution "no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present," which, in the present case, would be thirty-six, so that the Rads have enough votes to insure the conviction of the President and seven votes to spare, if every Senator who was elected as a Rad shall allow his political hostility to President Johnson to overcome his sense of duty.

A few days ago a man died not far from this place and in this State, under the following fearful circumstances: He had been waked during the night. Drawing near to death's door, friends endeavored to talk to him upon the subject of religion. He replied that, saying, that "if God would not save him, he could go to hell." In an hour or two he died, crying out, "fire! fire! fire!" and with these fearful and horrid exclamations quivering upon his lips, he passed away.—[Caldwell Examiner Feb. 22.

Speaking of political movements in New York, the New York Herald says: The town elections that far in this State have shown Democratic gains over the 50,000 majority in 1867. We have already given the results in the counties where elections thus far have been held this year. These counties represent different sections of the State, showing that the Democratic gains cannot be ascribed to local causes. The counties that have thus far put in a Democratic appearance may be enumerated as follows: Broome, Herkimer, Fulton, Otsego, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Schenectady, &c. The Harrisburg correspondent of the Reading Times (Radical) complains of the unreasonable extravagance of the present Radical legislature. He furnishes the figures to show that the aggregate amount of the salaries paid by the House of Representatives to its employees is four times as large as that paid eight years ago. In 1859, when the Democrats were in power in the legislature, the cost was \$21,400; this year it is \$81,200! As these figures are given by Radical authority, of course it won't do to call them Democratic lies; but the people may see how the money goes under Radical rule.

A STRANGE STORY.—The Buynors (O.) Journal states that during the great snow a lad near that place went out to a potato mound to get potatoes; after clearing away the snow and breaking in the mound, he found a kind of nest in the straw, in which was a compact ball of what he took to be a large ball of string such as our woolmen use. He brought this in with the potatoes, and laid it on the baby cradle, near the stove. His mother just then sent him off to a neighbor, and continued about her work. He was gone about an hour, and when he returned, upon looking for his ball, he found it had resolved itself into a pile of snakes, many of which were seeking the warmth of the child's body, and one had actually entered its mouth. A cry of alarm from the boy attracted the attention of the mother toward the cradle, and, seizing the child, sought to extricate the reptile, but she was too late, and it actually drew itself within the baby's mouth and down its throat. Dr. Ingraham was sent for, but he recognized the snake as being the common "serpens neptus," and therefore perfectly harmless. He declined worrying the baby with medicine, and the child seems unharmed by its singular accident. The mother doubts, however, that its appetite is much increased, and in its sleep it frequently hisses loudly. We believe this is an imagination, as that species of serpent or snake does not hiss.

WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE.—In a family living on Central avenue, is a child that promises to be a curd for Barnum. It is a female, now two years and seven months of age, fully developed into womanhood. The change from that of ordinary infancy to full maturity, took place when the child was two years of age. With the first indication of the presence of womanhood, the child's body rapidly changed in all its parts, from the condition of tender infancy to the fullness of that of a healthy girl of eighteen. The face, alone, remained unchanged—a full round baby face, quite pretty in all its features, with bright, sparkling and intelligent eyes and rosy cheeks.

This wonder has attracted the attention of many of the physicians of the city, several of whom have obtained photographs of it. The child walks, talks, cries and eats like other children of its age. It is quite forward in talking, speaking both German and English.—[Cin. Commercial, 27th.

SERGEANT BATES, who is carrying the Stars and Stripes through the South, unarmed and without money, is a brave Democratic soldier of Wisconsin, who started with credit in the Federal army during the war. Wounded while the taunts of the Radicals of his native place, who declared that the Southern people would take the life of any man, white or black, suspected of Unionism, he declared that he, an ex-soldier, could march through the South with the Union flag exposed, without a cent in his pocket, and not only escape bodily harm, but receive hospitable treatment from the people whom the Radicals so persistently abused and misrepresented. A modest Radical agreed to bet a certain sum that he would be killed, and agreed that, in that event, he would pay the sum to the "foolishly young man's family." The Sergeant commenced his journey at Vicksburg, and so far received nothing but kindness from the people along the route.

A SUPPOSED DEAD WOMAN COMES TO LIFE.—A singular affair occurred in the "West End," New Albany, a few days ago. It seems an elderly lady living in that part of the city has been sick for some months past, and a few days ago she fell into a stupor and was supposed to have died. Her husband believing she had passed from this world began to make the usual preparations for her burial, and with that end in view he went to town and purchased the material to make the shroud. Upon his return home with his purchase, he was astonished and horrified to find his wife, whom he had left for dead, not only alive, but sitting propped up in bed, looking better than she had for some months. As a matter of course he was agreeably surprised, and lost no time in putting the linen he had bought for his wife's shroud in some secret hiding place, to prevent her being reminded of the fact that he had been in such haste to dispose of her body.

The prompt discharge of General Thomas by the Radical Judge, in Washington, before whom he appeared, is a positive acknowledgment of weakness on the part of Radicalism, and so it is universally regarded by the country. The Radicals have placed themselves in an awkward dilemma. Yesterday the Baltimore Sun said, with great force: "The logical deduction from the action of the Court in discharging the prisoner clearly is that General Thomas had committed no offense in acting as Secretary of War, and, if he had not, then the President had committed no offense in appointing him. While the decision of the District Court has that effect, it can only be received in logic and in law as a decision that General Thomas had not committed the offense for which he was arrested. Hence, we may ask, for what is the President to be impeached?"

ALAS! AND ALACK-A-DAY!—Sublime was the spectacle of Governors of States tendering troops to Congress, and ridiculous was the fact that they had no troops to tender and Congress did not want them if they had. True indeed is the saying that there is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and those who incontinently take it only make themselves sublime fools. That the valiant hero of Snickersville should be caught in such a scrape! Who would have thought it! That the terrible warrior to beware of whom was the special caution of Stonewall Jackson, should have made himself such a supreme ass! 'Tis too bad! Marvelous are the ups and downs of fortune! To-day a hero and to-morrow a nincompoop!—[Richmond Post.

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